THE COURTS.

THE STOKES-FISK MURDER.

Eighth Day of the Trial and First Opening of the Examination of Witnesses for the Befence.

STOKES UPON THE STAND.

His Version of the Shooting-The Scene on the Stairs-A Very Rigid Cross-Examination.

A Protracted Session-The Case To Be Resumed To-Day.

THE STOLEN GOVERNMENT BONDS SUIT.

Vermilye & Co. and Adams Express Company in the Case-The Government Plaintiff in the Suit-The Defence of the Express Sustained as Against Vermilye & Co.-Important Decision.

Proceedings in the trial of Edward S. Stokes were resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday before Judge Boardman. The court room was filled to its utmost capacity, as on all the previous days of the trial. But very few of the witnesses for the defence were in attendance, and attachments were asked for and issued to

The prisoner himself was placed on the stand and gave his version of the whole occurrence. He was, however, constantly interrupted by Mr. Beach, for the prosecution, without causing any great variation of his tale. The entire of the forenoon was taken up with the evidence of Stokes, and the whole of the afternoon, down to the time for adjournment, with his testimony on cross-ex-

Yesterday James Carron, a boarding house keeper, of No. 6 Hamilton street, was charged be-Commissioner Osborn with naving violated the Shipping law by forcibly taking from on board the British bark Cymbeline a trunk belonging to John Symmons, an English sailor, employed in that vessel. Carron gave ball in \$500 for examination. Symmons claims that Carron assaulted him, but his was a matter of which the Commissioner could take no coguizance.
In the United States Circuit Court yesterday

Judge Batchford rendered a decision in the case of the United States vs. W. R. Vermilye & Co. and the Adams Express Company. The question was to determine the ownership of government bonds to the amount of \$5,300, which had been purchased by Vermilye & Co., as they claim in good faith and r a valuable consideration, but which the Adams Express Company alleged were stolen from them while being conveyed in their express from two banks, one in Tennessee and the other in Indiana, for redemption by the government. The express company claimed that notice that the bonds had been stolen had been given to Vermilye & Co. The decision of the Judge is in favor of the Adams Express Company as against Vermilye & Co.

case of Lizzie Dugan, an infant, Judge Leonard has rendered a decision, in which he considers that neither of the parties seeking the child's custody is fit to have it awarded to her.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

Read for the Defence. Upon the convening of the Court of Oyer and ferminer yesterday morning, Mr. Dos Passos, of counsel for the defence, read the testimony of Lawrence Carr, taken before the Coroner's jury. to the effect that the witness had driven Stokes, on the day of the shooting, from the Astor House to the Hoffman House, thence to Twenty-third street stopped, but did not alight from the coupé; then down to the corner of Fourth street and Broad way, where the prisoner got out and proceeded down Broadway in the direction of the Grand Central Hotel, on the opposite side of the street. Witness was certain there was no carriage before him from the time he left Twenty-third street until

THE PRISONER TESTIFIES. Mr. Tremain called Edward S. Stokes to the witness stand, and the prisoner stepped briskly forward.

Q. Mr. Stokes, you are the prisoner in this case ! A. I am, sir. Q. What is your age . A. I am thirty-one years

old; was born in Philadelphia, where I lived for twenty years; I came to this city from college and went to live with my uncle, Mr. Clinton Q. What did you do after that? A. I went into

Mr. Beach-I object, Your Honor, to the witness going into a history of his business.

the oil business and---

The Court-I am inclined to think sir, the evi-Q. How long did you continue in that business

A. Until Mr. Fisk removed me from it. Mr. Beach moved that the answer of the witness be stricken out.

The Court ordered the answer stricken out as requested, as improper.

O. What date was it that you left that business A. It was about the 4th of January, 1870.

Q. Where was this? A. In this city and in Williamsburg.
Q. When did you become acquainted with Colonei

Fisk ? A. In July, 1863, I think. JOSIE MANSFIELD'S SUIT.

Q. Were you up at Justice Elxby's Court on the

Q. Was it in the case where Josie Mansfield was complainant and Fisk defendant? A. Yes, sir; and

seen him for a long time previously; did not know that Mr. Fisk was in the habit of going to the Grand Central; I was not in the habit of going there; had never been on the second story of the house before in my life; I met Mr. Smith, Mr. Ingraham and Mr. Polhemus in Fourth street, and was taking to them about my case; after I got through with them I walked down Broadway; I met Mr. Balley, a friend of mine, at the corner of Broadway and Amity street, on the opposite side of Broadway; I asked him to walk down as far as Niblo's with me, and he consented; when we got OPTOSITE THE GRAND CENTRAL.

I noticed the lady in the window; I thought it was a lady I had met in Saratoga; I crossed over, Mr. Balley recusing to go with me, and entered by the private staircase.

The witness here showed on the diagram his movements after cutering the notel and pointed out parior No. 7, where the lady was standing.

Found I was mistaken, and walked along the corridor pasts reading room, I think past the diningroom hall; I passed several times the parlors, and was going out, and had descended two or three steps of the private staircase when I saw Mr. Pisk; I had on a pair of driving gloves and a long coat, white—a storm coat; I had a small cane in my hand at the time;

I fand both gloves on; I had no idea of meeting Fisk at the time; I had no knowledge, notice or suspicion that Mr. Pisk would come to the hotel; I had the pistol shown with me; I bought it six months be ore that time; I know I had got down several steps when I saw Fisk; I was going to Broadway; the light was good at the head of the stairs, but rather dark at the bottom; I first noticed Fisk as he got within the miside door; we were both on the right hand side of the stairs; when Fisk reached the small landing, seven steps from the bottom of the stairs and in his hand, jumped to the opposite side of the stairs to get out of the direct line of fire; he was in the act on cocking his weapon, and I, upon seeing the action, drew my pistol and cocked it with the same hand, n

Q. Why did you not retreat upon seeing Fisk with his weapon? A. Because I had no chance to

with his weapon? A. Because I had no chance to retreat.

This reply of the witness brought on a little windy war between counsel. Mr. Beach wanted it stricken out, but the Court refused to comply. After the shooting I was a good deal bewildered, and I remember but indistinctly where I jumped to; I think, though, it was about to the door of one of the pariors opposite, possibly parlor No. 219; I met several people, and asked two or three times if there was a doctor in the house, saying there was a man shot.

if there was a dector in the house, saying there was a man shot.

The witness then went on to describe his going down stairs to the main hall, and his being surrounded alterwards by a number of peopie, his arrest and being confronted with the deceased in one of the rooms of the hotel. He said that Fisk, upon his being brought into his presence, merely said, "That is Mr. Stokes," and added nothing about the shooting; he deceased seemed as if he did not wish to see the witness.

Q. Prior to the time of the shooting, had you received information of threats made against your life?

received information of threats made against your life?

THREATS AGAINST STOKES.

Objected to, but objection overruled.

A. Yes, I had.
Q. By whom was such information given to you?

A. Well, by several, including Miss Mansfield.
Q. Had you, prior to this, twice observed persons dozgring your footsteps, and were you in fear of personal violence?

The question was objected to, and was put in another form.

The witness answered that he had received information from a Mr. Brady that Fisk had offered to pay \$1,000 to a certain man to "lay him out."

A recess was taken at this stage for half an hour.

After Recess.

After Recess.

Stokes resumed his seat on the witness stand upon the Court reassembling, which it did at a quarter of two o'clock.

STOKES' OFINION OF FISK.

Witness—At the time I met Fisk on the stairs I knew him to be an unscrupulous, desperate and vindictive man, who would hesitate at nothing to carry out his designs; atter I leit Fisk's room I was taken to the station house, and sent immediately for Mr. McKeon; he came in about an hour; I saw my brother Horace previous to that; my other brother has since died; I saw Mr. Balley also, but was not permitted to speak with him, although I did speak to my brother for a few moments; I went to the office of Mr. Rufus Andrews for the purpose of finding out if I went to Providehee would it be likely that Mr. Fisk would say that I had absconded, knowing he had gone before the Grand Jury in relation to an indictment against me; I then went to Mr. Justice Bixby and asked him what he thought upon the same subject; he ridicated such a notion; both gentlemen were lawyers, and are yet, I believe; after getting into that coupé I had no idea that there was an indictment found against me; I wanted to go to Providence on the following Monday, as my case there was set down for the ext day for trial; the case was set down for the 9th of January by THE COURT OF APPEALS;
the Board of Appeals held a meeting a week or

was set down for the win of January by
THE COURT OF APPEALS;
the Board of Appeals held a meeting a week or
two previous to that time; I heard yesterday the
testimony of Mr. Parker; when he appeared on the
stand I was convinced that I never saw the man in
my life before; I never called Fisk "a damned
blackmailer," and said I had a pistol for him; never had any connection with the man, and know nothing about him; it's all a fabrication from beginning to end; I did know a Mr. Drummond; he was the proprietor of the Worth House, on Fifth avenue, where I had resided for over a

year.

The witness was asked if this Mr. Drummond had told him that persons had been put on his track by Mr. Pisk to do him violence?

The question was objected to and a little discussion followed. The Court allowed the question to have in another form.

sion followed. The Court allowed the question to be put in another form.

The witness said that Mrs. Williams informed him that it was like Fisk to put persons on his track to injure him; that was Fisk's usual custom of managing similar affairs.

On notion of Colonel Fellows the answer to the question was stricken out, as the presumptions of Mrs. Williams were not admissible.

Witness—At the time of the meeting of Fisk and myself we were hostile towards each other; had been for over a year, off and on.

Mr. Tremain put a number of questions to the witness, under objections from the prosecution, most of which were ruled out as leading and immaterial.

STOKES AFRAID OF HIS LIFE.

most of which were ruled out as leading and immaterial.

Mr. Tremain said that he offered to show that for a long time previous to the 7th of January the prisoner was compelled to ride through the city in covered carriages, and had to resort to niring persons to accompany him during such drives from apprehension of violence at the hands of persons employed by Fisk for that purpose; and furtaer, that ruffianly looking characters had been seen dogging Stokes and hanging about his hotel lying in walt for him.

Mr. Heach argued extensively in opposition to allowing any such evidence to be received.

Mr. Tremain spoke for half an hour in reply, after which the question as to whether the witness had apprehensions of personal violence was allowed, although the witness was instructed not to state the precise nature of those apprehensions.

Fisk's Graveyards.

Witness—I had grave fears for my personal safety; Mr. Fisk told me at one time that he had graveyards for those who crossed his path, and that his touch was cold and clammy; he made use of that expression on the 22d of February; he further added that Dorman B. Eaton had crossed his path, but that he wouldn't trouble him any more.

Mr. Beach proceeded to cross-aventes the

Mr. Beach proceeded to cross-examine the Witness.

Witness.—The case at the Yorkville Police Court

Q. Was it in the case where Josie Mansfield was complainant and Fisk defendant? A. Yes, sir; and I was a witness for the complainant.

Q. Was Fisk there? A. No, sir; I had not seen him for three weeks before that time.

Q. When did you leave Justice Bixby's Court?

A. I left there about two O'clock, with John McKeon and Colonel Fellows; we drove to Delmon.

Co's and had some refreshments there; I left them there and proceeded to see Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, and after that I went to Mr. Francis H. Bixby's office, No. 4 Warren street; then I took a coupe and drove to the Hofman House for some papers; Comnected with my Court of Appeals case.

Mr. Tremain.—We propose to go over the ground of all his acts and movements that day as part of the res opeta and as showing the intent of the prisoner. If they are going to oppose our right to do this we are propared to meet them here and now.

The Court—I admit the acts and movements of the prisoner was competent.

Witness—The case at the Virkby's office to a decided that any declaration going to show the acts of the prisoner was competent.

Witness—I mee Mr. McLaughin on broadway, as twa-coming from the telegraph office, and I received some information in regard to some of my thing got the right address: I was stopping at the Hofman House; I had a box there for my letters; I started to the residence of what was and what was not legal testimony.

The Court decided that any declaration going to show the acts of the prisoner was competent.

Witness—I mee Mr. McLaughin on broadway, as twa-coming from the telegraph office, and I received some information in regard to some of my through the control of the oppose of the right address: I was not allowed a chance to do so; I was stopping at the Hofman House; I had a box there for my letters; I started to the reside

to Twenty-third street to get the original paper spoken of: I was going off on Monday morning; there were no witnesses there; I think I left the paper there on the previous Saturday; I had not been to Mansfield's since three or lour days prior to the Saturday of the shooting; I had gone to Mansfield's to make a visit, and sat looking over some papers she had of mine; Mrs. Williams was there about that time; I believe she had been divorced from her husband; I did some writing at the house; I was drawing an affidavit in regard to the evidence of a Mr. Somerdike; I had understood from him what his evidence would be; on the 6th of January I went to the house of Miss Mausfield for the purpose of getting this affidavit;

I DID NOT GET OUT OF THE COUPE,
because I observed all the blinds closed, and I recollected that she was ill; I never had a night-key to her house; there was no one came to the window while I was there; I looked out, and would have seen them if they had; I then told the driver to take me to Broadway and the Grand Central Hotel; I went then to Chamberlin & Dodge's; I drank there; I met Mr. Bally when I came out, and with him walked near to the corner of Bond street; I met him on the right hand side of Broadway, going up; I was to see Mr. Irving on Saturday at John J. Bradley's stables on Thirteenth street; Mr. Bally and myself walked down Broadway to Bond street; ve turned, and walked back again; we wished to finish a conversation; the conversation was about my advancing some money to my bi other Horace to go into business;

I SAW THE LADY IN THE HOTEL.

As we were going down; also as we passed up again; I thought she was a Mrs. Henry, whom I did know; I knew her, pernaps, pretty well; when I had crossed over and ascended the stairs I found out that I was mistaken, and walked leisurely along the hall towards the dining room, to let the lady see that I had not crossed for the purpose of annoying her; I don't recollect precisely when I dropped my pistol after the shooting: I know I dropped my pistol aft

THE STOLEN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Suit by the Government Against Vermilye & Co. and the Adams Express Company to Determine the Ownership of \$5,300 Worth of Government Bonds Stolen from the Adams Express Company and Alleged to Have Been Bought in Good Faith by Vermilye & Co.-Im-portant Decision by Judge Blatchford.

Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Blatchford rendered a decision in the case of The United States vs. Washington R. Vermilye & Co. and the Adams Express Company. The bill in this case sets forth that the defendants, Vermilye & Co., claim to own five of the obligations of the United States known as seven-thirty notes for \$1,000 each, issued June 15, 1865, and three of such notes for \$100 each, issued on the same date; that such eight notes were sent by Vermilye & Co. to the plaintifffor payment or redemption, Vermilye & Co. claiming that they had purchased these notes in good faith and for a valuable consideration, without notice or suspicion that the seller was not the owner of the notes; that the defendants, the Adams Express Company, likewise claim to be the owners of all of the notes, and that they were stolen from them about the 22d of May, 1868, and that their title to the notes was never parted with; that each of the claimants has notified the plaintiffs not to pay or deliver the notes to the other; that the plaintids have been always willing to deliver the notes and to pay the money secured thereby to the persons lawfully entitled to receive them; that they offer to deliver the same into Court, and that they do not collude with either claimant, and have not brought this suit at the request of either or

they do not collude with either claimant, and have not brought this suit at the request of either or both, and have not been indemnified by either or both. The prayer of the bill is that the defendants may interplead and settle their rights to the notes and to the money secured thereby, and that the plaintiffs may be at liberty to deliver the notes to the Court, and that the defendants may be enjoined from commencing any suit against the piaintiffs to the premises, and that the plaintiffs, upon the payment into Court of such amount, and procuring the premises, and that the plaintiffs, upon the payment into Court of such amount, and procuring the defendants to interplead, may be discharged of all liability to the de endants in the premises.

The answer of Vermilye & Co. was their ownership of the notes, and denies that the Adams Express Company has any interest in or title to them. It avers that the notes were purchased and received by them in the ordinary course of business at their banking house in this city; that at the time of this purchase they paid full value for the notes; that they bought them in good faith, and without any knowledge or notice that the parties from whom they purchased the notes were not lawful owners of them, and in the full belief that such persons were such owners; that they forwarded the notes to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, for redemption and payment, the notes having then become due, and for no other purpose; that it was the duty of the plaintiffs to have redeemed and paid the notes to them, or to have returned them to Vermilye & Co.; and that they demanded a return of them from the plaintiffs before the commencement of this suit. The answer asks that the Court will adjudge that Vermilye & Co. are the owners of the notes, entitled to recover and receive them or the amount due thereon.

Adams Express Company put in an answer denving the ownership of Vermilie & Co., claiming

The answer asks that the Court will adjudge that Vermilye & Co. are the owners of the notes, entitled to recover and receive them or the amount due thereon.

Adams Express Company put in an answer denying the ownership of Vermilye & Co., claiming that they purchased the notes in good faith and for a valuable consideration, without notice or suspicion that the seller was not the owner of the notes. It sets up an ownership in the company, and avers the character of the company as a carrier and forwarder of money packages for hire, and that it was so in May, 1868, between New Albany and Indiana and New York city. On the 19th of May, 1808, the First National Bank at New Albany, 1nd., owned one of the \$1,000 notes; that on that day and place the cashier endorsed that note as follows:—"Pay Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. W. Mann, Cas." Or "Pay Secretary of the Treasury of the Bester and of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Bester and while it was in possession of the company as carrier it was siclen from them and came into the possession of some unknown person. The note subsequently got into circulation, but with an endorsement bearing traces of attempted obliteration. On this ground the Secretary of the Treasury reused to redeem or convert it; the company paid the bank the amount of the note, and claims to be entitled to it and the amount due upon it. With respect to the seven other notes, these were also received by Adams Express to be forwarded New York, the notes being the property of the First National Bank of Clarksville, Tennessee; but they were stolen on the way, and subsequently got into the possession of Vermilye & Co., that firm having purchased them, as they declared, in good faith and in the same manner as the other note. But the Adams Express Company that the endorsements upon the notes had been tampered with. The Adams Express Company that the endorsements upon the notes had been tampered with. The Adams Express Company that the endorsements upon the notes had been tampered with. The Adams ress company. C. A. Seward and C. M. Da Costa for the express J. E. Burrill for Vermilye & Co.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Burglary in the Bowery. About five o'clock yesterday morning Officer Alfred Anderson, of the Fourteenth precinct, while patrolling his beat heard suspicious noises, but, wing to the snow storm, could not trace their origin. He entered a vacant building in the neighborhood of No. 86 Bowery, and made his way to the roof. Officer Mitchell, also of the Fourteenth precinct, accompanied him, and they traced footprints in the snow across the roofs until they reached that of No. 96 Bowery, where they found the scuttle open. They went down the stairs to the first floor, which is occupied by Vanderiip & Taylor as a gentlemen's furnishing goods house, and found the safe broken open. The hatchway door leading to the basement was also unfastened, and, going down, they found two men, named Edward Barker and John Wright, concealed amid a pile of goods, and a jimmy, screw and bit lying near them. Both men were secured and arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday morning. Barker gave his occupation as that of a machinist, but Wright follows no occupation. The complaint was made by Mr. John Taylor, of the firm of Vanderlip & Taylor, who charged that the sale had been rifted of \$100. Both prisoners were committed by Justice Dowling without bail.

The Friend of Her Husband. stairs to the first floor, which is occupied by Van-

The Friend of Her Husband. Christmas Day a person giving his name as Joh Beech visited Mrs. Mortimer, the proprietress of a boarding house at 14 Greenwich street. Mrs. Mort-

ance, but he very readily reassured her by stating that he was a warm personal friend of her husband "But my husband has gone to the other side,"

that he was a warm personal friend of her husband.

"But my husband has gone to the other side," replied Mrs. Mortimer.

Mr. Beech—Oh, I know all about that. But the fact is—I may as well be frank about it—I would like to dine here to-day.

Mrs. Mortimer, who is a fine-looking, roseate English matron, could not resist this appeal to her hospitality, on that day especially, and told him he was welcome to share her Christmas dinner. Mr. Beech thereupon betook himself to the festal board and remained long. Dinner over, however, he evinced no inclination to take his leave, and the iair hostess was forced to give him a hint to that effect. He thereupon vanished, to all appearance, but only to turn up at a late hour in the evening, secreted under the bed of one of the boarders, who was about retiring. The latter possessed a valuable watch, as well as wearing apparel, and he naturally concluded that Mr. Beech's intentions were decidedly dishonest. An officer was called in, and "the friend of Mrs. Morimer's husband" was given into his custody. Yesterday he was committed by Justice Dowling, in default of bail. He pleaded intoxication in excuse for his conduct.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

The storm of Thursday resulted in the appear ance of an unusual quantity of incbriates at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, but seemed to have paralyzed the energies of the greater criminals. Many of those brought up were poor, shivering, homeless creatures and were provided for by the Judge with a refuge in some of the various institutions provided for such. Few complainants were present, the storm preventing even the women, who usually frequent the Court in large numbers, from putting in an appearance. In the afternoon the monotony was broken by the appearance of a prisoner charged with

Larceny at a Fire. In the morning and during the progress of the fire at Maillard's, on Broadway, Officer Gilgan, of the Fifteenth precinct, observed a man of suspicious appearance in the building, who subsequently gave his name as William H. Campbell. Upon questioning him his answers were not satisfactory, and the officer arrested him. Upon his person were found five table-knives and a bunch of skeleton keys. When brought up before the Jefferson Market Police Court Mr. Charles Bouche made complaint for Mr. Mailiard, and he was held to bail in the sum of \$500 for trial at the Special Sessions.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. The Special Tax.

Before Commissioner Winslow. Frederick Dahl was charged yesterday with deal ing in manufactured tobacco, at No. 169 Throop avenue, without paying the special tax required by law. He was held to ball in the sum of \$200 to appear on the 11th of January.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Ex-Judge Morris Swindled Out Eighty-five Cents.

Before Judge Moore and Associate Justices. On Sunday evening, the 8th inst., ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, while walking through Cour street, near Joralemon, was accosted by a ragged fellow, who told him a piteous tale of poverty and family suffering and begged for alms. Judge Morris, who is noted for his benevolence, gave the wretched creature just eighty-five cents (all the change he had), and the mendicant thankfully left him. Judge Morris proceeded down Court street, and before going very far happened to look round, and saw the poor young man accost another party. Thinking that the fellow was a fraud, he followed him as far as the corner of Clinton and Fulton streets and there passed him. Judge Morris pulled his hat over his eyes and waited on the block below until there passed him. Judge Morris pulled his hat the poor young man reached him. The impecunious young man, not recognizing him, "struck" him again; but the Judge would not have it this time, and accused the fellow of being a fraud. The young man bereit of the things of this world reseated this with virtuous indignation, and was proceeding with the rarration of another tale of suffering at home, when the Judge agreed to accompany him home, and if such a state of affairs existed to assist him. So the Judge and the desutute young man started off and tramped until they got away down at Hamilton ferry. The poor young man experienced great difficulty in finding his home, and in fact did not find any, and might have led the Judge on a further wild goose chase had not the latter handed him over to an officer for a swindler. The prisoner, who gave his name as John Bell, was tried and convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and Judge Moore remanded him for sensing the did not the defence, endeavored to show that the complainant was as much liable to indictment for giving the eighty-five cents as the prisoner was for receiving it. Judge Moore informed the jury, that they must take the law from the Court, and not from the funny counsellor, Greata.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS

Stagnant Market, but Not Unexpected-Two Legal and Several Important Pri-

No operator in real estate, whether broker, buyer or seller, is in the slightest disappointed at the stagnancy existing in the market during the fidently expected by all, therefore no one is in the slightest disappointed. The snow storm has likewise had an effect to retard transactions in this

At the Exchange yesterday a fair attendance congregated, but only two sales occurred, neither of them, however, being of very great moment. James M. Miller disposed of the three story high stoop brick house (party walls) 246 East Fortietl street, between Second and Third avenues, 14x98

street, between Second and Third avenues, 14x98
feet, by order of Gustave Wenzell, executor, to J.
J. Nathan, for \$9,500. Anthony J. Bleecker, Son &
Co. soid the lour story and basement brick store
and tenement house 813 Eighth avenue, west side,
between Fitty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, 25.1½x
CoxSoiect, by order of George H. Brewster, referee,
to F. Blesson, for \$14,200.

In private sales we can report a weighty transaction, by John S. Pierce, 106 Broadway, consisting of eight three story high stoop brown
stone dwelling-houses, each 20x50x99.11 feet, seven
on the north side of 132d street, commencing
75 feet west of Fourth avenue, and one on the
south side of 133d street, 195 feet west of Fourth
avenue, for \$17,000 each, or \$136,000 for the whole.
John McClave sold to Mr. William Sahleim, yesterday, four lots, 100x100, situated on the south side
of 111th street, 200 feet east of Riverside Park, for
\$24,000 all cash. E. H. Ludlow & Co., N. R. Stevens
& Son and others have effected several heavy sales
on private terms, which, however, the purchasers
object to having made public.

A few more days of dulness may be expected,
which will close the year, then the real estate interest promises to become more active than it has
been for years past.

ALLEGED BIGAMY IN HOBOKEN.

ALLEGED BIGAMY IN HOBOKEN.

Prominent City Contractor Accused of Keeping Two Wives-Dissolutions of Partnership and Supposed Flight of the Accused.

Yesterday morning there was brought to light in loboken a transaction which will become a fruitful topic of comment and discussion for the unrivalled gossipers and scandalmongers of Hoboken. At suit of one Willista Stephens Recorder Bohnstedt issued a warrant for the arrest of a well known city contractor named James Coughlin on a charge of bigamy. From the statement made by the said complainant it appears that on the 25th of January, 1870, she was mar-ried to the accused in New York by the the 26th of January, 1870, sae was married to the accused in New York by the Rev. John E. Coopman, pastor of the Bedford street Methodist Episcopal church, and in confirmation of this the marriage certificate was produced in Court. The pair lived thereafter, as alleged, as man and wife, although Coughlin resided nominally in Hoboken, while the alleged Mrs. Coughlin kept house in New York. Not long ago, so rumor has it, his eye fell on a Miss Hortense Griser, a young lady of seventeen, who has not been long out of the school. Between the latter and Mr. Coughlin sprung up an acquaintance, the upshot of which was that on last Tuesday the pair were united in matrimony by the Rev. Dr. Cauvin, pastor of the Catholic church in Hoboken. On that same morning it is said Coughlin had been in the house of Whisia. When the news of his marriage to Miss Griser reached the cars of Willisia she hied to Hoboken, in company with her two sisters, and procured the warrant as stated. The complainant, instead of keeping the matter sec.et, sought to give it the utmost publicity by every means. She avows her determination to send her alleged husband to the State Prison. This may prove a difficult task, in-asmuch as it is alleged the accused has fied to some unknown region. The Herald of yesterday contained a notice of dissolution of partnership between him and Mr. Michael Callahan, of Hoboken, this alleged duplicity on his part has given rise to much excitement among the Hobokenites. Horatio Gallup, a man sixty-five years of age

born in this country and lived at 23 Bank street, on Thursday afternoon dropped dead in the office of Messrs. Peek & Bogart, 165 Bank street. The remains were removed to the late residence of de-ceased, and an inquest will be held by Coroner Young. THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Gratifying Progress of the American Commission—The United States Minis-ter to Austria and the London Times

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The following interesting extracts from a letter just received from Hon. John Jay are so valuable that I trust they will be afforded a place in your columns. I most sincerely hope the suggestions may meet a favorable response, and our department of the great exhibition be so supplied with proper objects as to make it a credit to the nation.

THOS. B. VAN BUREN, United States Commissioner General.

New York, Dec. 26, 1872.

Mr. Jay says:—

I had a long visit from the Baron Schwarz Senborn day before yesterday. He is delighted at the vigor with which you have pushed the school matter and the prospect of a complete exposition of our system, and said that the publication of the particulars of the meeting at Washington had produced the happiest impression at vienna, especially on the part of the government. There will be, he said also, a complete exposition of the German school system. He is very anxious that there should be a full collection of our fruit and vegetables, and will even permit the vegetables to be raised here. He also wants some American pines, especially the Washington, to add to a group of American trees now growing here, which he proposes to transplant to the Prater. My impression is that if we have such an exhibition in all respects as America ought to make, it will give a great impulse to emigration on the part of the better class—skilled workmen, simall farmers with money, and gradually of men of culture and science. And there can be nothing more suggestive of a fertile soil and pleasant home than a generous supply of fruit and vegetables. The Baron hopes for rich assortments of ores from the different States; and as the time is so short for individual contribution, why should not each State and each city contribute something on its own account? A suggestion from you to this effect would probably secure a general acquescence in the plan, especially if it were understood that the plan would be generally adopted. From the city of New York, for instance, what could be more appropriate than a raised plan of the Central Park, showing the bridges, statues, &c.? And the Baron said that the models of our great engineering works, and especially of our notable public buildings, would be most effective in adding interest to our department and educating the people in regard to America. He has just sent me some coples of the urogrammes, which I have addressed through the State Department to the Gevenors of the States and Terri

9. on the International Exhibition, to be opened at Vienna on the 1st of next May, we find the follow-

Vienna on the 1st of next May, we find the following:

It is anticipated on all sides that the great Exhibition will be an unqualified success. We need not go far to find out the reason for this. Vienna may be said to be the exact spot where the West ends and East begins; hence an exhibition at Vienna is sure to attract to Itself far greater interest and support from Oriental countries than one situated in remote Western towns, like London and Paris, Moreover, England and France hope to find in Austria and the countries lying east of her a great new market for their produce and manufactures, and will therefore take care to be as well represented in Vienna next year as they were in their own capitals on previous occasions; while Germany expects to compete with us on more than equal terms for the possession of the Austrian and Eastern markets. So alive are the Germans to their own interests in this matter that they are sparing no pains nor expense to get themselves worthly represented in every department of the arts, manufactures and natural products.

It is understood that the Imperial German government have allotted £20,000 sterling toward defraying the expenses of their Commission. We shall be répresented by between seven hundred and eight hundred of our best manufacturers and inventors. The Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Commission, seems to be thoroughly aware of the great commercial imporfance it is to his country that she should be thoroughly represented next year in the East, and in consequence spares himself no pains nor trouble in the interests of the British exhibitors.

But the Germans are not the only people on the Continent who are distinguishing themselves by their activity. On the contrary, France, in spite of the war, or rather the cause of the war, is making prodigious efforts to assert herself in Vienna in 1873 with all her old supremacy. But the two countries which are doing the most in proportion to their size and importance are Switzeriand and Italy. The Swiss think they beat Lan

struments it is generally acknowledged that they have no rivals. These in themselves form the materials for no mean exhibition; and when we consider that the Switzer is a cheaper as well as a more educated workman than his brother in England, it behooves us to look to our laurels lest we should be defeated in strongholds which we have hitherto deemed impregnable.

"The East, by all accounts, is going to fock into Vienna next year, and appears fully conscious of the good it will gain by so doing; hence the material reward which the English exhibitors will gain in the East by contributing largely to the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 is not one to be spoken lightly of or despised."

Shall the United States be left behind in this contest?

this contest? Are we to yield up all thought of the Eastern market without a struggle of the Eastern market without a struggle?
Because the provisions of the Austrian Patent laws are in some respects unlike our own are we, like sulky children, to stay away from the Exhibition and reap none of its benefits? Thousands of our countrymen will be there to look upon the mortifying contrast, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of the nation and in the laterest of all our great industries, that our manufacturers, machinists and producers will rouse themselves at once to the importance of this contest of the nations and send to Vienna the worthiest specimens of their productions. their productions.

HORSE NOTES.

The Directors of the Utica Park Association have determined to give a four days' running meeting the coming Spring, and it is understood will select the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of June as the days or which the racing will take place. The programme will be published in a short time. The city of Paris has voted 60,000 francs for racing

The city of Paris has voted 60,000 francs for racing in 1873.

W. S. Frazier, of Aurora, Illinois, has sold his bay gelding Brother Jonathan to John McKee, of Greenville, Pa., for \$12,000.

J. Henry Chilis, of Lexington, Ky., has sold his chestnut yearling colt Halistorm, by Mambrino Patchen, dam by Edwin Forrest, to John Monahan, of Springfield, Chilo, for \$2,500.

The Savannah Jockey Chin will open the campaign of the racing season of 1873 on the 4th of February, the meeting to continue on the 5th, 6th and 7th.

The long distance trotter Mattie Howard, who distinguished herself by trotting twenty miles in less than an hour, has been put in training at Agricultural Park, San Francisco. Her name has been changed to Lady Mace. The San Francisco Call says there is talk of a five-mile match between this mare and Democrat. The latter beat Mattie once at this distance of ground, but her friends think that she is a much better mare now than she was when she previously trotted Democrat.

An English turfite has offered \$5,000 for the French Derby horse Montargis, with the contingency of half the Derby stakes if he won them. The offer was refused.

SUICIDE OF A GILDER.

A Handsome Young German Shoots Him-For some time past Herrman Krause, a hand-

some young German, twenty-five years of age and by trade a gilder, has occupied a room in the boarding house, 108 East Seventh street, his elder boarding house, 108 East Seventh street, his eider brother having a room on the same floor. Herrman has long been suffering from disease, for the cure of which he had abandoned nearly all hope, which at intervals made him very despondent and low-spirited. On one or two occasions young Krause has been heard to make threats against his own life, but his brother seemed not to entertain fears that the threat would be carried into execution. Mr. Krause was called as usual yesterday morning by his brother, and made a reply but did not get up. About nine o'clock, as Mr. Krause failed to appear, the servant gri went to the door of the room, and, listening for a moment, imagined she heard groans within. Opening the door the girl entered the room and found Mr. Krause lying in bed in his night clothes, his undershirt being perfectly saturated with blood. Mr. Krause was quite insensible, and in a dying condition. Aid was instantly summoned, and an examination showed that Mr. Krause had placed the muzzic of a double-barrelled revolver to his left side and discharged it, the bullet probably entering his heart. Death must have ensued in a few minutes after the deed was committed. The revolver belonged to the room-mate of deceased, and had been left on the mantelpiece when the owner went out to his place of business. Coroner Herrman has taken charge of the case, and will hold an inquest. brother having a room on the same floor. Herr-

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

Riverside Park Appropriations—Transfer of Moneys from Account of Armories and Drill Rooms—A Proposal to Decrease the Salaries of Public Officials.

A meeting of the old Board of Apportionment was held yesterday at the Comptroller's office.

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The following business was transacted:—

ASSESSMENT BONDS FOR RIVERSIDE PARK.

The following bonds were ordered to be raised:—

Assessment fund bonds, authorized by chapter 579, section 18, Laws of 1855, \$2,500,000; city improvement stock, chapter 920, Laws of 1809, \$3,000,000.
These amounts are to be applied for paying for the land for the Riverside Park, and were so or-

It was resolved that the sum of \$10,000 heretofore appropriated to the account of "intestate estates" from the account of "extra contin-gencies" be, and the same is hereby, retransferred

gencies" be, and the same is hereby, retransferred from the account of "intestate estates" to the account of "extra contingencies."

JUDICIARY SALARIES.

The following appropriation was made by transferring it from the account of armories and drill rooms:—

Court Cemmon Pleas. \$4,163
Superior Court. 1,365
Supreme Court. 2,250
County Clerk's office. 10,250

Cleaning and supplies for county offices. \$10,000 New York Socie y for Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. \$4,600 Noreery and Child's Hospital 3,500 Coroners' fees. \$3,000 Total VARIOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

The following amounts were ordered to be taken from the account of armories and drill rooms and placed to the undermentioned appropriations:—
Salaries—Judiciary for Marine Court. \$1,274
General Sessions.

An appropriation of \$15,000 for the police fund was ordered to be transferred from the account for street cleaning.

EXTRA CONTINGENCIES.

It was resolved that the balance to the credit of the appropriation for extra contingencies in the Department of Finance shall be applied and paid out by the Comptroller, in his discretion, for such purpose or purposes as are authorized by law and may be necessary for the benefit of the city and county government.

purpose or purposes as are authorized by law and may be necessary for the benefit of the city and county government.

A PROPOSED REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The Comptroller moved the following resolution:—"That the previous action of the Board of Apportionment relative to the increase of salaries of officers, clerks and employes of the city and county government be, and the same is hereby, rescinded and repealed, the same to take effect from and after December 31, 1872."

The President of the Department of Public Works moved as an amendment that the reduction take place on all salaries over \$10,090.

On a division the Mayor voted against the amendment, and it was lost.

On the original resolution the Mayor also voted against it, but, as all resolutions must be unanimous, this was also lost.

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION.

It was resolved that the Comptroller pay, and was authorized, in his discretion, to transfer to the General Fund of the city of New York the balance of appropriations of the city or county, respectively—except for interest on debt—remaining unexpended on the 31st day of December, 1872, after providing for the payment of expenses which may have been incurred prior to such date on account of any and said appropriation.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND ARMORIES

An Alleged Job in the Leasing of Nilsson Hall for an Armory and Drill Room.

A meeting of members of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday in the chambers of the Board of Aldermen for the purpose of taking evidence, in compliance with the following communi-

Cation:

December 23, 1872.

To the Board of Supervisors County of New York:

May it please your honorable body, the undersigned respectually represent to your honorable body the following facts for your worthy consideration and peremptory action in order to prevent the re-enaciment of trauds and abuses in the leasing of premises for armories by the county of New York. It is respectfully submitted that a building called Nilsson Hall, situated in East Friteenth street, near Third avenue, was recently offered by its proprietor, a Mr. Young, to the agents of Colonel Stauff, of the Ninety-sixth regiment of N. Y. S. N. G., at a yearly, rental of \$6,000; but, it being ascertained that the premises were to be used tor armorial purposes, the landlord insisted on an increase to \$10,000 and a payment of all taxes. These terms were agreed upon, conditional with the acceptance by the county of the lease, combined with a written guarant e that the lease should hold good for ten years.

Subsequently your Board leased, this same building as the late of \$14,000 per year.

ten years.
Subsequently your Board leased this same building at the rate of \$14,000 per year and the payment of taxes, making a difference of no less than \$4,000 loss to the citizens and taxpayers of New York.
We therefore most respectfully, yet urgently, petition that the \$14,000 lease be cancelled, and a lease at the price first agreed upon be perfected.

state of record on the minutes of the Board of Supervisors.

Since the enactment, however, we learn that certain
members of your honorable body desire the assignment
of the building to the Sixth regiment, commanded by
Colonel F. Sterry, thus depriving the Ninety-sixth regiment, whose present armory is totally unfit for use (having been several times condemned, and the roof constantly leaking, thereby destroying property belonging
to the State and county of New York, amounting in value
to more than twenty thousand dollars, of the armory
which was originally leased for them, which, as a matter
of right and economy and justice, should be immediately
accorded them.

corded them.

A. STAUFF, Colonel Ninety-sixth regiment.

AUGUSTUS FUNK, Brigadier General, N. G. S. N. Y. General Augustus Funk was the first witness, and said that he desired an adjournment of the hearing until this (Saturday) morning at eleven o'clock. In reply to inquiries of Supervisor Conover o'clock. In reply to inquiries of Supervisor Conover heat he said that he told Supervisor Conover that Nilsson Hall could be obtained for \$6,000, and that he said that before the Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms, and he would prove on the following day that Supervisor Conover knew this and bring several witnesses in support of that statement.

Supervisor Conover asserted that this statement was talse, and, asked for the reading of the following communication, which he said was not a proper letter to send to a Supervisor:—

ietter to send to a Supervisor:—

To D. D. Cosover, Chairman of Committee on Armorles, Board of Supervisors, New York:—

Six—I desire once more to request you to grant the use of Nisson Hall to the Nirety-sixth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., for the following reasons, which I hope you will consider as made by me not only in the miterest of the froops under my command, but also in that of the city "This building was secured to the city through Colonel A. Stauft and his agent at a price which would have saved the city \$10,000. Your Board, however, changed the amount of reut agreed upon by Colonel Stauff's agent to an excess of \$2,000 nev reafferting. through Colonel A. Stauff and his agent at a price which would have saved the city \$0.00. Your Boart, however, changed the amount of reut agreed upon by Colonel Stauff's agent to an excess of \$4.000 per year for ten years. To save delay and trouble would it not be best for you to nee your influence and have this building a seisgned to the Ninety-sixth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., upon the terms agreed upon by Colonel Stauff's agent, they bolding a written contract from the owner of the building for the lease at \$10,000 and taxes per yeart. Colonel Stauff has this day showed me a protest, which will ofter to the Board of supervisors, in which he sets for the all these and many other facts, which will only result in the loss of the building as an armory, and this is what I do not desire. Why not assign the Sixth regiment the Smith regiment the Smith regiment the Smith regiment of the Smith regiment the Smith regiment of the Smith regiment

THE FREE VS. THE SALARY SYSTEM. Letter from Mayor Hall to Commissioner Van Nort, Protesting Against the Pro-

posed Change.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS:— SIR—Although I shall not be in office when the change which you contemplate respecting Collectors of Assessments shall occur, I beg to record my protest, as Mayor, against the policy of the proposed movement to change the free system to the salary one. I have as exalted an opinion of the honesty

faithfulness and zeal of the public officers who are to be in office on the 1st of January as any one has, But I do not believe the majority of persons whose duty it is to collect moneys will collect them as vigilantly and as fully for the interests of their governmental cestut que trusts, when under salary, as when stimulated by percentages. It is more natural for a man who draws a mere salary as colnatural for a man who draws a mere solary as collector to sit in his office and wait for the sums to be paid to him than to use strong exertions to procure payments from unwilling debtors, for his salary continues whether they pay or do not pay. It must be remembered that to extract dues from property owners in this city is, to use a homely phrase, like extracting first teeth from a juvenile. Half the property owners will pay assessments only when absolutely compelled to, either by peremptory notices or by additional years. Governmental experience everywhere has proved this. The fee system always stimulates industry of officials, and the aggregate gain to the

CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.